The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1848.

WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday Morning, Dec. 2, 1848.

☞ The public are informed that a BULLETIN BOARD is placed at the entrance into our front office No. 93 Chartres street, where the arrivals, clearances, ship news, names of consignees, &c., may always be found.

Our President Elect.

Gen. Taylor leaves town to-day, and repairs to his home near Baton Rouge. He will probably return to New Orleans in the course of the month of December or January. During his brief sojourn in our city, he has been the recipient of unmitigated testimonials of public esteem, respect and gratitude. The Old Hero bears his honors meekly. He feels the responsibility of the trust which the people have devolved upon him, and while undazzled by the utmost dignity that human agency can confer, he expresses his resolution so to discharge its momentous duties, as to maintain and enhance the generous confidence voluntarily reposed in his ability and his honesty.

Gen. Taylor is at present in the enjoyment of robust and vigorous health. Age sits lightly on his brow, and his heart seems uncankered by a solitary care. His cheeks are tinged with the ruddy glow of the winter apple, and albeit his hair is more than a sable silver in hue, it covers an open brow and shades an eye whose fires are unquenched by the lapse of years. His form is erect and elastic, has form unbowed, erect and athletic; his habits those of the camp. His early rising and moderate indulgence in the pleasures of the table exempt him from the gout and dissolute which might follow on the tide of the profuse hospitality of which he has been made the subject. Long may the glorious old Patriot revel in the possession of that hale and green old age with which Providence has blessed him.

During his stay in our city, the President elect has been waited upon by gentlemen of both political parties. In our legislative assemblies, and when surrounded by strangers, he seldom touches upon politics, though upon all other topics he is easy, frank and unreserved. He evidently dwells with gusto upon his campaign in Mexico and narrates with infinite relish a thousand incidents connected with his military career. His remarks are always brief, sententious and characteristic; but strong common sense and a clearly quick and keen perception, which seizes deductions with unerring grasp of logic, and expresses them in condensed and forcible language. His demeanor does not present the painted aspect of pride, but while dignified by the bearing and deportment of a gentleman, is so distant from anything resembling the insolence of office, that one unacquainted with Gen. Taylor, might pass the lively and good humored old soldier, as he sits in an arm chair in the rotunda of the St. Charles, conversing with his friends, without further remark than that he has a most benevolent countenance and a strikingly keen and expressive black eye.

Among his friends and intimate associates Gen. Taylor does not avoid touching upon the subject of politics, although his observations are discreet and distinguished by self-diffidence. He expressed the belief that the people desired a change of men and measures in the administration of the Government, and that they elevated him to office with a view to political reform. More than once has he declared unblushingly and honestly that he would have preferred the election of any other good, substantial Whig. He is filled with emotions of gratitude at the vote he has received, and he never speaks of Louisiana, but with a kindling eye and a face suffused with pleasure. Of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Polk, he speaks in terms of high admiration and respect, and regards him as a sound and trust-worthy conservative statesman.

☞ We have all heard, says the N. York *Express*, of rats leaving a sinking ship, but never supposed that they had any better reason for doing this than a desire to escape from drowning. But according to the following statement of one of our friends, the present Cabinet was in such a bad odor any longer if they could. Rather than be tied like a little, or these Cabinet Ministers have off their offices in a mere desire to aid their successors.

Mr. Walker will quit politics and devote himself to the practice of law in the United States Supreme Court. I have no doubt that he will have much employment in the commercial and home courts, if he practices at all.

Mr. Mason has been long anxious to retire from the drudgery of his office, and has no ambition to get out another.

Mr. Clayton has been desirous of retiring a year ago, and at one time, contemplated resignation. He has not the slightest wish to remain. Mr. Mason would, in case of the election of Cass, have been sent on a foreign mission.—Some persons say that Mr. Polk will reappoint him to office and at the beginning of the session, in his place of Mr. Bancroft, who wishes to return home, but this is not at all probable.

☞ The Washington *Union* carps and cavils at Mr. Fitzwalter's letter to the editor of the Buffalo *Express*. The "officials" taste is singular. He likes not what pleases every body else. We have heard Cass men express the highest satisfaction at the manly, national sentiments contained in that letter, the sincerity of which is undoubted, as it was addressed to a friend and not intended for the public eye, and written after the Presidential election. We do not doubt that the *Union* prefers the Kane letter of 1844, or the Nicholson letter of 1847.—They both have the merit of being construed to suit the fancy of the reader, and are, therefore, we suppose, models of epistolary correspondence in the opinion of the *Union*. The Kane letter made Mr. Polk President, but its recollection helped to defeat Gen. Cass, though the Nicholson letter did its share towards that most delicious consummation.

From the Navy Department.

(Extract.)
U. S. Ship Plymouth,
Macao, Aug 17, 1848

SIR, I have the honor to report to you the arrival of this ship at this place on the 16th inst.

The Hon. Mr. Davis landed yesterday at Macao, and was received by the authorities with all honors due to his station. I shall proceed with him in a day or two (or as soon as he is ready) to Whampoa, when he will leave the ship for Canton.

Very respectfully, your ob't servt.,
THOMAS R. CRONEY,
Commanding U. S. ship Plymouth.
Hon. J. Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The Hon. Mr. Davis (the American Charge to China) was landed at Whampoa on the 20th of August.

☞ DROWNED.—Alonzo Murphy, brother of the commander, engineer on the steamer *Monroe*, which arrived last night, fell overboard near New Madrid, on the 23d ult., and was drowned. He was in the act of stepping aboard the barge in tow of the steamer, when he missed his footing, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the crew, who immediately lowered the yawl and made every exertion to rescue him, no trace could be found. It is supposed he must have sunk immediately. Any information respecting the recovery of the body will be gratefully received by his friends. Address the commander of the steamer *Monroe*, at New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The *Aleck Scott*, from St. Louis, brought down, from Jefferson Barracks, the 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry, 234 men, under the command of Maj. Morrison. The following officers are attached to this regiment: Maj. Morrison, commanding; Brevet-Maj. Smith; Surgeon Mills; Captain Lee; Lieutenants Hanson, Booker, Holloway, Willard, Pitcher, (regiment Quartermaster,) Blake, Fink, (acting Adjutant,) Dodge, and Hurstin.

The regiment will sail in a few days for Brazos St. Jago.

HAYTI.—Our last accounts from this Island represent affairs as having become again settled, and confidence in a great degree restored. The trade from this port, which has been nearly suspended during the revolution, has revived in some degree, and shipments of provisions, produce, &c., are being made to a considerable extent. Four vessels cleared last week for different ports in the Island, with assorted cargoes, and two more are loading for the same destination.—*Boat. Journal*, 21st.

New York—Official.

COUNTIES.	TAYLOR.	CASS.	V. BUREN
Albany,	7068	4001	2009
Alleghany,	2789	1883	2040
Broome,	2490	1959	777
Cattaraugus,	2604	1677	1236
Cayuga,	4318	1034	3280
Chemung,	1943	728	2065
Chenango,	3587	2616	1461
Columbia,	3943	2131	2100
Cortland,	1679	946	1803
Clinton,	1941	1473	1241
Chautauque,	4207	1911	1681
Delaware,	2832	786	2906
Dutchess,	5381	3827	1293
Erie,	7607	2364	3259
Essex,	2631	1008	1119
Franklin,	1353	974	911
Fulton and Ham.	1976	380	1608
Genesee,	2889	1180	1111
Greene,	3707	1551	1493
Herkimer,	2430	699	3093
Jefferson,	4841	2445	4341
Kings,	2311	4882	817
Lewis,	1223	789	1250
Livingston,	3793	380	2100
Madison,	3898	1565	2789
Monroe,	6539	1443	4671
Montgomery,	2924	1285	1602
New York,	20056	19198	5118
Niagara,	2689	1313	3080
Oneida,	6038	3585	4816
Onondaga,	5443	2839	4942
Ontario,	3848	1273	2527
Orange,	4172	3170	1434
Orleans,	2405	916	1725
Oswego,	3655	1134	4254
Otsego,	3929	3674	1941
Putnam,	816	996	413
Queens,	2444	1310	980
Rensselaer,	6241	2685	2880
Richmond,	1099	860	121
Rockland,	918	1054	255
Saratoga,	4438	2515	1405
Schenectady,	1716	1059	444
Schoharie,	2724	2671	654
Seneca,	1767	1360	1582
Steuben,	4367	2025	3632
Suffolk,	2180	1051	1400
Sullivan,	1672	1363	534
St Lawrence,	3667	614	6023
Tioga,	1782	1683	789
Tompkins,	3003	1970	2548
Ulster,	4559	1970	2375
Washington,	4486	1925	3024
Warren,	1270	1019	618
Wayne,	3567	797	3690
Westchester,	4112	2146	1314
Wyoming,	2381	1337	1630
Yates,	1649	862	1483
	218,551	114,592	120,519

The Albany *Evening Journal* precedes the above statement with the following remarks:

We have at length the whole official vote on electors in this State. The aggregates are as follows:

Taylor,	218,551
Cass,	114,592
Van Buren,	120,519
Taylor's maj. over Van Buren,	98,032
Taylor's majority over Cass,	103,959
Van Buren over Cass,	5,927

The "scattering" vote on Electors will probably reach 3000. Add this to the vote of the three leading candidates, and we have an aggregate vote of, 456,662

The vote in 1844 was—Clay 232,386; Polk 237,588, Birney, 15,812, 485,886

The vote is less now than in 1844, 29,220

Taylor's vote less than Clay's Cass and Van Buren less than Polk, 2,477

As it is probable that nearly all of the 15,812 who voted for Birney in 1844, and say 20,000 Whigs voted for Van Buren, Cass received at least thirty thousand more votes from the Loco Foco party than Van Buren.

Deducting these thirty-five thousand eight hundred and twelve Abolition and Whig votes from the aggregate votes cast for Van Buren and Cass, and the Locofoco vote as indicated by the aggregate, is 36,389 less than it was in 1844.

If these 20,000 Whig votes—or that number of votes now cast for Van Buren by men who voted for Clay in 1844—had been cast for Taylor, his vote would have exceeded the vote received by Clay, 6,069.

New Jersey—OFFICIAL.

	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B. Smith.
Atlantic,	478	780	—
Bergen,	1001	1262	15
Burlington,	3896	3014	30
Camden,	1967	1236	23
Cape May,	637	226	—
Cumberland,	1697	1319	—
Essex,	5997	3824	127
Gloucester,	1297	882	88
Hudson,	1431	740	80
Hunterdon,	2190	2819	1
Mercer,	2630	2056	26
Middlesex,	2469	1807	129
Monmouth,	3118	3450	4
Passaic,	1749	1304	120
Morris,	2938	2434	91
Salem,	1701	1586	28
Somerset,	2028	1617	20
Sussex,	1911	3443	46
Warren,	1634	2689	13
	40,009	36,880	849

Taylor's majority over Cass, 3129.

FREE-SOIL VOTE.—We give, as far as heard from, the vote cast for Van Buren and Adams at the recent election.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Maine, 189 towns,		10,444
New Hampshire, 354 towns,		11,940
Vermont, 175 towns,		11,944
Massachusetts, all but 10,		38,114
Rhode Island,		756
Connecticut,		5,093
New York in part,		110,826
Delaware,		80
New Jersey, 5 counties,		1
Pennsylvania 50 do		11,217
Maryland, 4 do		103
Virginia, 3 do		34
Ohio, 31 do		23,427
Indiana, 18 do		4,340
Illinois, 26 do		11,556
Michigan, 14 do		4,172
Wisconsin, 4 do		4,464
Iowa, in part		1,286
Louisiana, in New Orleans,		1
		257,015

NEW YORK GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.—Returns, *official* and unofficial, for Governor, from all the counties in the State except Erie, foot up as follows:

Fish, Whig. Dix. Free Soil. Walworth, Cass. 210,952 . . . 120,241 . . . 112,824

Fish over Dix, 90,711; over Walworth, 98,128. Dix over Walworth, 7,417; Walworth and Dix over Fish, 21,913.

VIRGINIA.—We have returns from all the counties but Nicholas, Braxton and Jackson, and Cass is 1,415 votes ahead. This will probably be slightly increased by the three counties to be heard from.

MISSOURI.—Official returns from all the counties but 8, give Cass, 6,500 majority. The remaining counties may increase it to 7000.

☞ The official organ at Washington, having been living upon the "Pleasures of the Imagination" during the canvass just closed, now seeks to comfort its defeated readers with the "Pleasures of Hope," there being no "Pleasures of Memory" to dwell upon in the history of the Administration, during the four years past.

THE SEA SERPENT.—A writer in the London Times suggests that the huge marine animal, recently seen from on board the frigate *Dundalus*, is not a snake but a specimen of the enormous reptile whose fossil remains have been discovered in various parts of the world, and which, supposed to be extinct, has received from geologists the name of *plesiosaurus*.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The owner of the steamship United States, Charles H. Marshall, Esq., has sent a telegraphic dispatch to New Orleans, instructing the captain of that noble vessel to tender her to General Taylor, if he should be disposed to pay a visit to New York.

NUMBER OF HOGS IN OHIO.—The State of Ohio, according to official returns made by assessors during the present year, has within its limits the large number of 1,859,377 hogs. This is an increase since last year of 113,459 hogs. The value of swine has greatly depreciated with the depreciation in value of salt provisions—thus:

Assessed value in 1847,	$2,160,785
" " " 1848,	1,359,403

There is a depreciation of value in this State, therefore, equal to 35 per cent.

BEARING IT LIKE A PHILOSOPHER.—The good old, dame who presides over the columns of the Union, takes that event of Cass and Butler with becoming grace. In answer to an invitation to visit Salt River, Mrs. R. says:

"We may as well be merry as sad" under our disappointment. The defeat came on us like the shower-bath:—but one shock, and all was over. It operated as a tonic, and leaves the patient stronger and firmer than ever. Our friends among the Whigs manifest well spare their willow withstanding, and they reciprocate sympathies. They are thrown a little upon us. We are too old campaigners to care for such paper shot. They proposed to "take us back to old Virginny." Many thanks for their kindness! We desire no better place than that polished and refined metropolis where we find many a kind heart and cordial welcome. Besides our place is here. We have some political work to do here in the course of the next four years. We have to assist in rowing them up Salt River, as we did in '44, after our defeat in '40—or rather, they will assist us to row themselves up.

RESIGNATION.—Gov. Drew has informed the Legislature of Arkansas that he will resign his office as soon as the Legislature adjourns. The Governor is a candidate for the U. S. Senate.

Late from New Mexico.

(From the *St. Louis Republican*, Nov. 23.)

ARRIVAL FROM SANTA FE—PROGRESS OF GOV. LANE—INTERESTING NEWS—CONVENTION IN NEW MEXICO, &c.

Mr. J. M. White arrived in this city on Tuesday night from New Mexico. He left Santa Fe on the 18th of last month, and has politely furnished us with much items of information as tell within his notice.

On the day of his departure from Santa Fe, Gen. Lane, appointed to the Governorship of Oregon, and Major Meek, Marshal of the Territory, arrived at that place, escorted by Lieut. Hawkins, in command of a company of mounted riflemen. It was understood that they would remain only four days in Santa Fe, allowing sufficient time to make up an outfit of pack animals, and then they would make up their march for California. Gen. Lane and the entire command were in excellent health.

Mr. White met Kit Carson, with the express for Oregon, at Wagoner, on the 24th of October. Reed's train, from Lexington, was met at Cedar Springs on the 25th. F. X. Aubry and Capt. Angney were at the Lower Cimerone Springs, going on well. Mr. Aubrey left at Las Vegas during the summer forty six animals which were stolen by the Indians on the 13th of October, together with two hundred and forty animals belonging to the Government. One of the men in charge, an American, by the name of Williams, was killed.

About half way between Taos and the Moro, the Apaches killed and scalped Mr. Johnson Jackson, a brother of Col. Congreve Jackson, of Howard county, Mo. Mr. J. was engaged in mining in the Moro district, and was a highly respectable man.

On the first of November Mr. White met Messrs. St Vrain and Fitzpatrick at the crossing of the Arkansas, in good health. Only a few Indians were seen on the Plains, except Osages, Kansas, &c., and they appeared to be friendly. Mr. White experienced some very severe storms on the route, and the weather in Santa Fe was very cold.

The news from Southern Mexico, in regard to duties upon goods, was unfavorable. The policy of the Government was frequently changed, so that the duties varied every day or two. Some merchants were able to get in on good terms, and others could scarcely gain admittance at all.

In Santa Fé the times were dull and goods of every description were selling at prices as low as those in St. Louis by retail. It was the opinion of old established American residents of Santa Fé that there were goods enough to last the consumption for three years. Some persons in Santa Fé pretend to have fears of another attempt at insurrection this winter, but there was not much danger of it. Every thing was peaceable at Taos when Mr. White left.

Mr. White has been engaged in mining operations in New Mexico, and brought with him $58,000 in gold and silver coin and bullion.

From Mr. White we have also received the Santa Fé Republican of the 18th October, from which we are able to condense a good many items of interest.

A census of New Mexico has been taken, from which it appears that the population of the Territory, not including the county of Valencia is 26,833; of which 26,151 are classed as whites, and 4057 as Indians.

The weather, at the date of the paper, was exceedingly cold and disagreeable. Snow fell in torrens, doing much damage to the houses, and there were several storms of hail. The surrounding mountains were covered with snow.

Sergt Camp, Company I, 1st U. S. Dragoons, was murdered on the 10th ult., in Santa Fe, but the murderer passed undetected.

Lieut. Col. Washington, civil and military commandant of New Mexico, arrived at Santa Fe on the 10th ult., from Monterey, by way of Chihuahua. He was well received. Colonel Washington left Monterey, as our readers know, in July last, with a command, part of which was destined for California. They pursued their march without molestation, and, undeved, crossing the houghtiest of the Mexicans, until their arrival at Chihuahua; where, after making all necessary arrangements, the command, on the 4th of September separated. Col. Washington pursuing his route to Santa Fe, and Maj. Graham assuming the command of the California expedition. He had with him two companies of the 2d Dragoons, and two companies of the 1st, under the command of Capt. Becker. The distance which they had to march is set down at 1200 miles. The distance from Chihuahua to Santa Fe is stated at 1200 miles, and the average march per day to Chihuahua is set down at twenty miles, and thence to Santa Fe seventeen and a half miles.

On the 11th, Col. Washington assumed the direction of military and civil affairs in New Mexico. By a general order, of that date, the troops were distributed—one company at Taos, one at Socorro, and one at Albuquerque. Twenty-five men, under the command of a commissioned officer, were stationed at Don Ana, and a detachment of twenty men at Tome. Maj. Beall is placed in command of these companies, Light Company C, 3d Artillery, and Company H, 2d Dragoons, garrison Santa Fe.

The Republican contains the proceedings of a convention of delegates of the people of New Mexico, "to form a constitution, and apply to Congress for a State or Territorial Government, and to do such other acts as to them may seem for the interest of the people." A majority of the convention were Mexicans. Antonio Martin, of Taos, was elected President, and J. M. Giddings, Secretary, and the business of the convention was transacted mainly through an interpreter.

The only official act of this body was the adoption of a petition, on behalf of the people of New Mexico to the Congress of the United States, in which they ask for the speedy organization of a Territorial Government for New Mexico. They represent that the organic and statute laws, promulgated by authority of the United States, Sept. 22d, 1846, with some few alterations, would be desirable in them. They desire the appointment of a Governor, Secretary of the Territory, United States Marshal, District Attorney and Judges, and all the usual rights of appeal from the territorial Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. They "respectfully but firmly protest against the dismemberment of our (their) territory, in favor of Texas, or for any cause."

The furthermore say: "We do not desire to have domestic slavery within our borders, and until the time shall arrive for our admission into the Union we desire to be protected by Congress against their introduction amongst us." A local legislature is asked for, and that their interests may be represented by a delegate in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Quinn, it was

"*Resolved*, That the petition of the people of New Mexico in convention assembled, to the Congress of the United States, be forwarded to the Hon. Thomas H. Benton and the Hon. John M. Clayton, and that they be requested to represent the interests of this Territory in the Senate of the United States."

It appears from a statement in the Republican, that two of the delegates refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The convention was held in pursuance of a proclamation issued by the Acting Governor of the Territory, Donaciano Vigil.

At one of the meetings, we observe that the claim of Texas to any portion of the Territory of New Mexico, and the recommendation of the President of the United States that it be attached to the same, was denounced in strong terms. They say, that "it is inhierated to defraud the Government and the people of the Territory of their just rights," and that they look upon it "with scorn and disdain, there not being in the Bee the least shadow of light, except in the wicked imagination of grasping demagogues."

It is noticed as evidence that they "are not residing in a heathen land" that the Rev. Mr. Wilson preaches every Sunday to large congregations of the Santa Feans.

Remember Pisquomines!

In 1844 the country was astonished by intelligence that the parish of Pisquomines, lying at the mouth of the Mississippi, had given nearly *one thousand* majority for Mr. POLK, and thus carried the vote of Louisiana against Mr. CLAY. As it was well known that this parish never had given and could barely give five hundred legal votes, all told, surprise and anguish were naturally excited, and, on inquiry, it was found that a steamboat had been chartered at New Orleans and loaded down by the vagrants and loafers who had no right to vote there, by whom and their backers the Pisquomines polls were early surrounded. The few Whigs who attempted to oppose this Walker were beaten off the ground, and the illegal Locofoco votes poured in by the hatful until the consequences had pushed it much far above desired. The total vote of Pisquomines, at the most important recent elections, was as follows:

1840.	1842.	1844.	1846.	1847.	1848.
270	273	1206	324	257	515

The total vote this year, it will be seen, is 515, and both parties have done their best. The Locofoco majority is 195. Had a like vote and majority been returned in 1844, Mr. CLAY would have had the electoral vote of the State by 78 majority.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

* No Whig candidate, and no serious contest.

SNOW-STORMS.—Boston papers of yesterday mention that the snow on the Norwich and Worcester road is filled up in places to considerable extent to the depth of eight and ten feet. At New-Bedford, snow fell to the depth of three or four inches on Sunday night. At Fall River, the snow is stated to be ten inches deep. In Worcester, it is reported at six inches with good sleighing. In towns ten miles from Boston, the sleighing was tolerable yesterday, and was well improved last night. At Portland, a north-east gale commenced early Sunday morning, and blew with great violence during the day—hail, snow and sleet. Some vessels broke away from their moorings in the harbor, and suffered injury. At New Bedford, the ship Susan dragged ashore, but with what damage is not known. At Troy, yesterday, there was a cold and piercing snow-storm.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 29th ult.

ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas *Gazette*, of the 23d inst., says:

We have ascertained the *vote* in thirty-seven counties, but have not space or time to publish the details in this number. The majority for Cass, so far as yet ascertained, is about 667. There are yet thirteen counties to be heard from—from Franklin, it is probable, the returns will not be received. Some of the counties yet to be heard from will probably give majorities for Taylor. The majority for Cass will not, in our opinion exceed twelve hundred, if it even reach that amount.

SOMETHING GOOD.—Many body wants to dilate his diaphragm, just let him read the following report of a speech made by Mr. Collier, at the Whig festival in New York. We copy from the *Herald*:

Mr. COLLIER, who made one of the most taking speeches delivered during the evening. He said:—As it happens, I have taken some part in the great question that has been before the American people; and without laying myself open to the charge of being a vain boaster, I think I may be allowed to say that I know something more of the thoughts of the hero of General Taylor—that is, I know how he surrender, and when to surrender. (Laughter.) At Philadelphia, gentlemen, I not only surrendered, "at discretion," but with discretion. (Great laughter.) But I won't go back to the contest. Here! we made everybody happy! (Laughter and cheers.) Why, there are old bachelors—they're extremely happy. (Roars of laughter.) They console themselves with the reflection that they have put Mr. Van Buren into "the nine holes," where he can't get out "by honors," and must rely solely on the "odd trick." (Great laughter and hissing of Capt. Angney were at the Lower Cimerone Springs, going on well. Mr. Aubrey left at Las Vegas during the summer forty six animals which were stolen by the Indians on the 13th of October, together with two hundred and forty animals belonging to the Government. One of the men in charge, an American, by the name of Williams, was killed.

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The weather, at the date of the paper, was exceedingly cold and disagreeable. Snow fell in torrens, doing much damage to the houses, and there were several storms of hail. The surrounding mountains were covered with snow.

Sergt Camp, Company I, 1st U. S. Dragoons, was murdered on the 10th ult., in Santa Fe, but the murderer passed undetected.

Lieut. Col. Washington, civil and military commandant of New Mexico, arrived at Santa Fe on the 10th ult., from Monterey, by way of Chihuahua. He was well received. Colonel Washington left Monterey, as our readers know, in July last, with a command, part of which was destined for California. They pursued their march without molestation, and, undeved, crossing the houghtiest of the Mexicans, until their arrival at Chihuahua; where, after making all necessary arrangements, the command, on the 4th of September separated. Col. Washington pursuing his route to Santa Fe, and Maj. Graham assuming the command of the California expedition. He had with him two companies of the 2d Dragoons, and two companies of the 1st, under the command of Capt. Becker. The distance which they had to march is set down at 1200 miles. The distance from Chihuahua to Santa Fe is stated at 1200 miles, and the average march per day to Chihuahua is set down at twenty miles, and thence to Santa Fe seventeen and a half miles.

On the 11th, Col. Washington assumed the direction of military and civil affairs in New Mexico. By a general order, of that date, the troops were distributed—one company at Taos, one at Socorro, and one at Albuquerque. Twenty-five men, under the command of a commissioned officer, were stationed at Don Ana, and a detachment of twenty men at Tome. Maj. Beall is placed in command of these companies, Light Company C, 3d Artillery, and Company H, 2d Dragoons, garrison Santa Fe.

The Republican contains the proceedings of a convention of delegates of the people of New Mexico, "to form a constitution, and apply to Congress for a State or Territorial Government, and to do such other acts as to them may seem for the interest of the people." A majority of the convention were Mexicans. Antonio Martin, of Taos, was elected President, and J. M. Giddings, Secretary, and the business of the convention was transacted mainly through an interpreter.

The only official act of this body was the adoption of a petition, on behalf of the people of New Mexico to the Congress of the United States, in which they ask for the speedy organization of a Territorial Government for New Mexico. They represent that the organic and statute laws, promulgated by authority of the United States, Sept. 22d, 1846, with some few alterations, would be desirable in them. They desire the appointment of a Governor, Secretary of the Territory, United States Marshal, District Attorney and Judges, and all the usual rights of appeal from the territorial Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. They "respectfully but firmly protest against the dismemberment of our (their) territory, in favor of Texas, or for any cause."

The furthermore say: "We do not desire to have domestic slavery within our borders, and until the time shall arrive for our admission into the Union we desire to be protected by Congress against their introduction amongst us." A local legislature is asked for, and that their interests may be represented by a delegate in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Quinn, it was

"*Resolved*, That the petition of the people of New Mexico in convention assembled, to the Congress of the United States, be forwarded to the Hon. Thomas H. Benton and the Hon. John M. Clayton, and that they be requested to represent the interests of this Territory in the Senate of the United States."

It appears from a statement in the Republican, that two of the delegates refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The convention was held in pursuance of a proclamation issued by the Acting Governor of the Territory, Donaciano Vigil.

At one of the meetings, we observe that the claim of Texas to any portion of the Territory of New Mexico, and the recommendation of the President of the United States that it be attached to the same, was denounced in strong terms. They say, that "it is inhierated to defraud the Government and the people of the Territory of their just rights," and that they look upon it "with scorn and disdain, there not being in the Bee the least shadow of light, except in the wicked imagination of grasping demagogues."

It is noticed as evidence that they "are not residing in a heathen land" that the Rev. Mr. Wilson preaches every Sunday to large congregations of the Santa Feans.

Remember Pisquomines!

In 1844 the country was astonished by intelligence that the parish of Pisquomines, lying at the mouth of the Mississippi, had given nearly *one thousand* majority for Mr. POLK, and thus carried the vote of Louisiana against Mr. CLAY. As it was well known that this parish never had given and could barely give five hundred legal votes, all told, surprise and anguish were naturally excited, and, on inquiry, it was found that a steamboat had been chartered at New Orleans and loaded down by the vagrants and loafers who had no right to vote there, by whom and their backers the Pisquomines polls were early surrounded. The few Whigs who attempted to oppose this Walker were beaten off the ground, and the illegal Locofoco votes poured in by the hatful until the consequences had pushed it much far above desired. The total vote of Pisquomines, at the most important recent elections, was as follows:

1840.	1842.	1844.	1846.	1847.	1848.
270	273	1206	324	257	515

The total vote this year, it will be seen, is 515, and both parties have done their best. The Locofoco majority is 195. Had a like vote and majority been returned in 1844, Mr. CLAY would have had the electoral vote of the State by 78 majority.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

* No Whig candidate, and no serious contest.

SNOW-STORMS.—Boston papers of yesterday mention that the snow on the Norwich and Worcester road is filled up in places of considerable extent to the depth of eight and ten feet. At New-Bedford, snow fell to the depth of three or four inches on Sunday night. At Fall River, the snow is stated to be ten inches deep. In Worcester, it is reported at six inches with good sleighing. In towns ten miles from Boston, the sleighing was tolerable yesterday, and was well improved last night. At Portland, a north-east gale commenced early Sunday morning, and blew with great violence during the day—hail, snow and sleet. Some vessels broke away from their moorings in the harbor, and suffered injury. At New Bedford, the ship Susan dragged ashore, but with what damage is not known. At Troy, yesterday, there was a cold and piercing snow-storm.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 29th ult.

ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas *Gazette*, of the 23d inst., says:

We have ascertained the *vote* in thirty-seven counties, but have not space or time to publish the details in this number. The majority for Cass, so far as yet ascertained, is about 667. There are yet thirteen counties to be heard from—from Franklin, it is probable, the returns will not be received. Some of the counties yet to be heard from will probably give majorities for Taylor. The majority for Cass will not, in our opinion exceed twelve hundred, if it even reach that amount.

VAGRANT.—Recorder Genois, yesterday so

—DIED—

Last night, JOHN HIGH BYRNE, aged 27 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, which will take place at 4 o'clock THIS EVENING, from his late residence, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets.

☞ The ship ANNA, from Havre, is due having on board the Vegetable Market, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

nov 29 L. BOUDOUT, 29 St. Louis st.

☞ The ship CHESTERFIELD, from Boston, indicator, is hereby notified, Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, on the Levee, otherwise the same will be stored at their expense and risk.

nov 29 L. N. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ NOTICE.—Messrs. P. Schneider and Wm. Whitlock, consignees by French ship La Harmonie, from Havre, will please call at the office of the undersigned and settle their freight bills.

nov 27 J. F. WHITNEY & CO, 72 Camp st.

A LADY is desirous of a situation to instruct her children in a private family. In addition to the English branches, French and Painting taught. Refers to Messrs. BONNER & SMITH, 36 Camp st. 41 2d*

For Sale.

A GROCERY STORE, situated in Grape street, between Union and Bagatelle. Apply on the premises. 49-3t

BEAUVALET & CO.
68 CHARTRES STREET,
Medes and Fancy Goods.

THE subscribers have just received, by the last arrivals from Havre, a large assortment of fashionable Goods, among which are the following articles: Ribbons, Flowers, Ladies' Silk and Straw Hats, Gloves, Laces, Crapes, Jewelry, white and colored Muslins, and many other Medes and Fancy Goods. 49-3t

LARDING, ex ship California, from Bordeaux—
25 cases Prunelles, in brandy;
25 do Apricots, do;
25 do Peaches, do;
25 do Prunes, do;
100 do Cherries, do;
50 baskets Champagne Wine, of 1841;
25 qr casks old Cognac, do do Alcohol;
5 large bottles Orange Flower Water;
9 cases do do do;
200 baskets Guignolet;
25 do Champagne, of Michel Epinay;
10 cases green Liquor; 500 do Absynthe;
1 bbl Tamarinds;
1 do Peaches do; 1 do Pears do, for sale by

F. ROUMIEU, 89 St. Louis st.

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IN STORE—and for sale, in the Customhouse Stores:
4 pipes Holland Gin;
8 barrels French Brandy;
1 do Irish Whiskey;
3 do Irish Whiskey;
5 qr casks Sherry Bronco, fine and superfine;
200 cases assorted Claret, fine and superfine;
25 barrels Animal Black, in powder and grains;
4 cases Kirschwasser;
100 kegs Tamarinds;
Also—Madeira, Sherry, Peppermint, and all kind of articles for Coffee-Houses.

nov 29 F. ROUMIEU, 89 St. Louis st.

CITRONADES, BRILLINGS and DENSIKE, &c.—
5 cases assorted styles twilled Citronades;
10 do heavy twilled Brillings;
5 do York and Berkshire Densike;
5 do New York Mills Citronades;
1 do cotton and wool Linsey. In store and for sale by

d1-2w McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

DRIED GOODS, for the Mexican Market—
20 cases 9-8 Printed Lawns;
10 do do do Organdies;
10 do do do Lawns and Jacconets;